THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 18. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghae, 1st November, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.

Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Spanish brig *Ylocano*, MANILA ROPE, of the best quality, in different sizes.

JOZE MARTINEZ,
Captain of *Ylocano.*

Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL's BUTTER.

Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
ABBOTT's PALE ALE, in Hogsheads.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 27th November, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned—
Fine BEEF, and MUTTON.
HAMS,
Salted OX and SHEEP'S TONGUES.
Preserved POTATOES.
Split PEAS.
Fresh SALMON, in 4lb Tins.
Salt BEEF and PORK, in Cask and Tierce of superior quality.
Fine AMERICAN & PORT PHILLIP FLOUR, quite new.
Superior BUTTER, in 16lb Kegs.
Sir WM. BURNETT's Patent DISINFECTING FLUID.
One large MEDICINE CHEST, complete.
An assortment of STATIONERY, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, November 21st, 1850.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in 2lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. do.
PAINT Oil, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ½, 1, 1½, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MALT WHISKY.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.
The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,

GENERAL AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND ACCOUNTANT,
SHANGHAE.

19th October, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and Insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday [illegible] week, or they will be too late for the same [illegible]'s issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS

SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

SHANGHAE, 22*d November*, 1850.

Fresh Beef,	⅌ Dollar,	14 ℔
Mutton,	„	11 „
Veal,	„	12 „
Lamb,	„	12 „
Pork,	⅌ catty,	120 Cash
Kids,	⅌ Dollar,	each.
Fish,	⅌ catty,	80 to 100 Cash
Shrimps,	„	100 „
Eggs,	each,	6 „
Chinese Bacon,	⅌ catty,	120 „
Ham,	„	300 „
Wild Geese,	each,	730 „
Pheasants,	brace,	730 „
Wild Ducks,	„	730 „
Hares,	„	600 „
Woodcocks,	each,	400 to 500 „
Quails,	„	70 to 80 „
Teal,	⅌ pair,	400 „
Wild Pigeons,	each,	80 „
Fowls,	⅌ catty,	95 to 130 „
Ducks,	„	110 to 120 „
Geese,	each,	Drs. 1 to 1½
Fat Sheep,	„	4 to 5
Vegetables, (assorted)	⅌ catty,	12 to 20 Cash
Oranges,	„	50 „
Pears,	„	30 „
Pomegranates,	„	30 „
Cumquats,	„	60 „
Dates, fresh,	„	180 „
Walnuts, best fresh,	„	80 „
Chesnuts,	„	50 „
Flour,	„	36 „
Bread,	12, 2lb-loaves,	Drs. 1.
Biscuit,	⅌ lb,	4 to 8 cents.
Sugar, White,	⅌ catty,	90 Cash
Brown,	„	84 „
Common,	„	60 „
Pounded Sugar Candy,	⅌ lb,	10 cents.
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil,	⅌ catty,	84 Cash

⅌ Dollar, 1,460 good yellow cash (current price.)

CHUSAN.

Alleged desecration of Foreign graves at Chusan.

The following note is from Dr. Macgowan of Ningpo, who spends a portion of every summer at Chusan, in relation to a statement of VIATOR regarding the graves of foreigners on that Island.

"An excellent account of Ningpo, and its environs, appeared in a late issue of the *North-China Herald*, under the signature of VIATOR, which having been copied by newspapers at the South, is likely to have a wide circulation in India, and England. It contains however an error, which cannot fail to occasion pain to the surviving friends of those whose remains lie interred at Chusan.

Since the evacuation of that island by the British, I have very frequently visited the English burying ground, and feel bound in justice to the Chinese authorities, and people there, (whose uniform courtesy to foreigners should also be acknowledged,) and from a regard to the feelings of many personal friends in India and England, to state that the graves have suffered from the effects of *time* only, and that but slightly, a letter, being here and there effaced. In some few instances Chinese have been interred at the *margin* of the ground, and the old receptacle for bones still remains, but the heads of pirates either fall with the tubs containing them into the sea, or are carried off, to enrich craniological cabinets in the West. They are *not* as has been stated placed in the English burying ground. Brigadier Campbell obtained from the authorities before quitting, the promise, that the ground should be enclosed by a wall, which has not been done, nor can the Chinese authorities be expected to do it. It may be added, that the monument erected to the 250 officers and men of one of H. B. M. Regiments is *crumbling* to pieces having been merely brick and mortar, and in another season the slab containing the inscription will also fall, and may perhaps be carried away by some of the neighbours. It should I think be transferred to the English cemetery at Ningpo."

In addition to the above, the following paragraph in Dr. Macgowan's Report of the Ningpo Hospital to the Medical Missionary Society for 1848, is in point.

"Many will be gratified to know, that the utmost respect is paid to the graves of the strangers interred on that Island, (Chusan) they have been undisturbed and doubtless will remain so, until the entombed shall be awakened by the trumpet at the last day."

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28th NOVEMBER, 1850.

DURING the last seven days, the temperature has undergone a somewhat rapid but seasonable change. The rain of the previous week continued until Saturday, and was followed by fine clear weather. On the evening of Sunday a heavy squall, unaccompanied by rain, came down from the N.W. lowering the Thermometer 20°. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday a strong frost set in, which however was not of any continuance. The weather is now such as we should expect at this season of the year.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

NOVEMBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
22	F.	30.24	30.38	57.5	52.	N.E.	N.N.W. to N.	0.83	0.00
23	S.	30.30	30.39	53.	48.5	N.N.W. to N.W.	N.W. to N.N.W.	0.35	0.00
24	S.	30.33	30.44	51.	50.	N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
25	M.	30.73	30.49	35.	52.	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
26	Tu.	30.67	30.61	33.5	55.5	N.W.	N. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
27	W.	30.48	30.57	40.	55.	E.S.E.	N.E. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
28	Th.	30.47	30.49	40.	54.	N.W.	N.N.W. to N.	0.00	0.00
							Total	0.83	0.00

Shanghae, 28th November, 1850.

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

PARTICULARS regarding KEANG-SOO Province, translated from the AUTUMNAL NUMBER of the *Red Book* for the present year.—

Tsung-tuh's, or Governor-General's salary, 18,000 Taels (at exchange 72 tls. & 4/6 ⅌ Dr., £5,625.)
Heok-yuen, or Literary Chancellor's do. 4000 „ (at do. do. do. £1,250.)

BOUNDARIES, &c.

Keang-ning (or Nanking) Foo, is the Capital City and altogether within the province, it is 2,400 *le*, (863 miles), south of Peking.
The eastern boundaries are Tai-tshang-chow and the Sea Coast.
western do. are Koo-she-heen in Hô-nan province.
southern do. are Luk-ping-heen in Keang-se.
northern do. are Ten-hien in Shantung.
south-east do. are Kin-shan (I the golden Island,) and the Sea.
south-west do. is Hwang-mei in Hô-peh.
north-east do. is Yih-chow in Shantung.
north-west do. is Shang-chew in Hô-nan.
From East to West the province is 1,630 *le* (586¾ miles).
South to North do. is 1,700 „ (611½ „).
There are attached to the province—8 Foos, 3 Chi-li Chow, 3 Chows 62 Heens.
Keang-soo's Land-taxes in money, are fixed at 3,116,826 Tacls=£973,695.
Pawnbrokers and other taxes, do. 46,930 „
Salt department, &c., do. 93,940 „
Gan-hwuy's Land-taxes in money, do. 1,718,842 „ =£537,138.
Pawnbrokers and other taxes, do. 23,284 „
Salt department, &c., do. 28,584 „
The whole provinces transported white Rice,.....1,431,273 Shih*=102,233 Tons.
Boats allowed for conveying same, ... 65 in Number.
Attached to Gan-hwuy are—8 Foos, 5 Chi-li Chow, 4 Chows, 50 Heens.
The Teung-tuh of Keang-nan and Keang-se, resides in Keang-ning (Nanking).
Superintendent of the Grain department, resides in Hwae-gnan-foo.
Superintendent of the Rivers, has his residence at Tshing-keang-foo (Chin-keang).
Keang-soo's Foo-tae, resides at Soochow.
Gnan-hwuy's Foo-tae, resides at Gnan-khien.
Keang-soo's Heok-yuen, Literary Chancellor, resides at Keang-yin-heen.
Gnan-hwuy's Heok-yuen, Literary Chancellor, resides at Tae-ping-foo.
Chi-chaw's (head magistrates) two residences—one resides at Keang-ning-foo, and one at Soo-chow-foo
Keang-soo's, Poo-ching-sze's (treasurers) two residences—one resides at Keang-ning, and one at Soo-chow.
Gnan-hwuy's, Poo-ching-sze (treasurer) resides at Gnan-k'heen-foo.
Keang-soo's, Gnan-cha-sze (Criminal Judge) resides at Soo-chow-foo.
Gnan-hwuy, Gnan-cha-sze (Criminal Judge) resides at Gnan-k'heen-foo.
(Soo) Sung (Ch'hang) Tshin, and Tse-tshang—Leang-chu-taou, or Commissioner to collect grain, resides at Ch'hang-shuh-heen.
Keang-gnan, (Keang-soo and Gan-hwuy's) Leang-taou—Superintendent of Grain, resides at Keang-ning-foo-yih (Nanking).
Yen-taou—Commissioner for transport of Salt resides at Keang-ning-foo.
Soo-sung-tae,—Pin-pe-taou—resides at Shang-hae-heen.
Gnan-hwuy,—Pin-pe-taou—resides at Woo-ho-heen.
Cheang-chin, Hae-taou, resides at Tshin-keang-foo.
Luh-fung, Pin-pe-taou, resides at Fung-yang-foo.
Leang-hwae, Yen-yun-sze, resides at Yang-chow-foo.
Ho-koo-taou, Superintendant of Rivers, resides at Tshing-keang-poo.
In Keang-soo province there are 8 Che-foos, also 8 in Gnan-hwuy, and one "Tea Inspector" in the province (? Keang-soo).

Keang-soo province money transmitted to Peking,		2,564,728 taels.	=£801,477.
„ „	detained for use in the province,	1,446,351 „	
„ „	customs and transit duties,	35,492 „	
Gan-hwuy „ „	transmitted to Peking,	1,194,414 „	=£373,254.
„ „	detained for use in the province,	422,709 „	
„ „	customs and transit duties,	46,611 „	
Salt department,		2,085,282 „	
Lung-keang and *Se-ris*, these two Custom-houses duties fixed at not less than		33,684 „	
Chih-taoo and *Hoo-yay-kwan*, these two Custom-houses duties fixed at not less than		191,149 „	
Chih-taoo, Poo-keen and *Yang-choo*, Ch'haou-kwan, these two Custom-houses duties fixed at not less than		55,723 „	
'Kwae-nee' Kwan, Custom-house duties fixed,		7,660 „	
'Hwae-gan' Ch'haou-kwan, do.	do.	201,960 „	
Soo-ho and *Ho* Kwans, do.	do.	194,020 „	
Fung-yang Kwans, do.	do.	79,820 „	
Shanghae, Ch'haou-kwan, do.	do.	25,216 „	
Keang-ning Foo, *Poo-ching-sze*, Ya-mun (Treasurers department) salaries of the *Poo-ching-sze* or Superintendant of Finances, *per annum*,		8,000 „	=£2,500.
of each Foos, *Tung-che*, or Sub-prefect,		500 „	
Tung-pooan, or Deputy Sub-prefect,		400 „	
of each Officers, *Sheu-ling*, Foos, do. Chow and Heen's Woo-urh,		60 „	
of *Keang-ning* Foo, Che-foo (Prefect of department)		3,000 „	
Yen-fa-taou (Superintendant) of the Salt department,		3,000 „	

Keang-ning (Nanking) Foo is bounded on the East by Tan-too Heen.
West by Hô-chow.
South by Chang-shuh Heen.
North by E-ch'hin.

(To be continued.)

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* Take the Shih at 160 lbs. English.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of TRINITY CHURCH, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. WHITE, Esq., *Wri-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE.—Our Reprint of the REPORT ON THE TEA TRADE OF SHANGHAE, is unavoidably postponed until next week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Sept.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Oct.	Sydney,	14th July.
Bombay,	19th Oct.	Amoy,	29th Sept.
Madras,	14th Oct.	Hongkong,	16th Nov.
Singapore,	4th Nov.	Ningpo,	4th Nov.
Penang,	1st Nov.	New York,	3rd Sept.
Batavia,	25th Sept.	San Francisco,	4th Sept.
Manila,	17th Sept.	Sdwich. Islands,	30th Sept.

THE *Lady Mary Wood*, steamer, arrived at Woosung on the 24th inst. Dr. Dickson and Mr. Charles Mackenzie were passengers. She brought up the English Mail from Hongkong, with dates from England of the 24th of September, Point de Galle, 25th October, Penang, 31st October, Singapore, 3rd instant, and Hongkong, 16th instant.

She was laden with Opium and treasure. Her stay, here, will be until the afternoon of the 6th proximo, and she will leave Woosung at daylight on the following morning.

We need not extract any English news, as when the Mail left, the Queen was at Balmoral, the Nobility and Gentry scattered over the length and breadth of the land at their several country seats, and the metropolis utterly deserted by all that makes it the grand focus of attraction during the parliamentary season.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, passed through Namoa Straits on the 18th at 3 A.M.; at anchor under Quemoy 36 hours in a gale of wind, and had altogether a very rough passage up.

WE are glad to learn that the recommendation of the Community in favor of the Reverend John Hobson, has been forwarded to the Government at Home with the cordial support of the Plenipotentiary who had the benefit of personal knowledge of our respected Chaplain.

WE are informed that the Government grant of funds for the original cost of building the Church, and towards the Expenses of 1848-49, has been paid over to the Trustees of the Church fund.

AN excellent granite roadway has been laid down from the Yang-king-pang, near the City North gate, as far as the foreign lots at a cost of 500 dollars. The Chinese Brokers defray the expense of it.

BY our latest accounts from New York, Sept. 2nd; Jenny Lind, that paragon of song and amiable woman, was the delightful cynosure of all eyes amongst our trans-atlantic brethren. She was occupying a spacious and elegant suite of apartments at Irving house. Mr. Barnum, and Mr. Collins, were vying in paying their court to the Lady; and her natural liveliness of disposition and naiveté of manners were the theme of wonder and of praise. We doubt not her career will be as signally successful amongst the New Yorkers and other *dilettanti* of the Union, as on the European side of the Atlantic.

THAT misguided and unfortunate man, Professor Webster, has undergone the extreme penalty of the law.

His countenance, in death, showed no suffering, his features were calm and pleasant to look upon. He is believed to have sincerely, and bitterly repented of his crime, and to have passed the brief space allowed him in a befitting preparation for death. His feelings on the morning of his execution were marked by a deep sense of the sorrow and suffering, his conduct and its expiation had caused, and would still further inflict on his own family and that of his victim.

The *Boston Transcript* says—In reply to Dr. Putnam's remark to the prisoner, at the awful crisis, Do not regard any thing about you—do not look—"as they entered the area and approached the gallows, he replied"—I do not, my thoughts are elsewhere — Professor Webster was born on the 20th of May, 1793.

SHANGHAE, 27th November, 1850.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MR. EDITOR,—Your insertion of the following will I hope be acceptable to your readers,

SHANGHAE RACES.

On Tuesday last, our little course was again thronged by the Beauty and fashion of Shanghae, to witness the Autumn Meeting of the Race-Club; fortunately the weather was all that could be desired, and the Races went off well being eagerly contested, and affording general amusement and satisfaction.

The meeting opened with a field for the UNION CUP. (50 dollars for all Ponies.) consisting of *Roofscrambler*, *Hippopotamus*, *Zephyr*, *Emigrant* and *Moonshine*. *Emigrant*, went off with the lead, and put his principles in practice, by emigrating from the course at the second turn, knocking over *General Taylor's* entry and making *Moonshine* of his chance for that race; *Roofscrambler*, after a good contest with *Zephyr* gained the 1st heat. For 2nd heat, *Zephyr* took the lead, maintained it throughout and won easily; *Roofscrambler* evidently in difficulties. For 3rd heat, *Zephyr* went off with the lead, was passed at the willows by *Hippopotamus*, but at the run in *Zephyr* no doubt having the stronger wind beat his opponent by a couple of lengths.

STRANGERS PLATE, (20 dollars for China Ponies), 1st heat *Little Donald* went off with the lead, kept it to the end and won easily. *Zephyr* and *Major* close up, *Ion* no where.

2nd heat, *Little Donald* strongly objected to go the same pace as formerly and bolted; *Zephyr* and *Major* had a severe tussle all the way; the former winning by a neck and that owing to the good jockeyship of his rider.

For 3rd heat, *Little Donald* again took the lead, closely followed by *Zephyr*; the *Major* however was this time too much for them, and won easily.

4th heat, the three winners now ran for the deciding heat, won easily by the *Major*, which will doubtless obtain his promotion.

MANILA STAKES, an excellent race between *Charlie*, *Moonshine* and *Antelope*, the first winning by a neck, *Moonshine* beating *Antelope* by a length, being one of the fastest and best contested races of the day.

THE LADIES' PURSE, *Taoutae*, *Antelope*, *Jerry*, *Charlie* and *Bally* started for this race, *Jerry* took the lead and kept it once round, when *Charlie* collared him and eventually won easily; his owner no doubt humming "*Oh Charlie is my darling*" or one other of his favorite airs, *Bally's* jockey must have had a good view of this race, he having made one turn of the course while the others made two, *Jerry* made a bad second.

THE TSATLEE STAKES, (value 100 dollars) presented by James White, Esq. For the 1st heat, there started *Dobbin*, *Antelope*, *Hippopotamus* and *Colonel*, all got off well except the latter who was left a few lengths behind being restive at starting; he however, soon made up to his horses, and after a neck and neck race with *Dobbin* at the run home he gained this heat by half a length, *Antelope* a good third: *Hippopotamus* apparently did not go for this heat.

2nd heat *Hippopotamus* evidently meant mischief, took the lead and kept it to the second turn, when he was collared by the other horses. The race was now between *Antelope* and *Colonel*, the latter challenging the former at the willows, leading from thence and winning easily. *Dobbin* a bad third, the thick hided animal saved his distance, the Manila blood being evidently too much for our *Fuhkee* friend.

For the WOOSUNG PLATE, we had a good field, consisting of *Roofscrambler*, *Major*, *Taoutae*, *Ion*, *Don Juan* and *Emigrant*: this race was the only one in which there was a false start, all the other starts having been made beautifully: at the second attempt all got well away: the *Major* swerved before reaching the stand and unseated his jockey at the second turn. There could be little doubt as to the result of this race. His *Excellency* proved himself worthy of his name, but did not win without being put to his best pace, being closely followed by *Don Juan*, who ran him to two lengths struggling gallantly, tho' ineffectually for the honour of Woosung.

NATIVE RACE, only four started for this race, as usual the jockies did not seem to be quite *au fait*, we are sorry at being unable to report the ultimatum of this race, latest accounts being, "left running."—Yours faithfully,

MA-LAE.

Tuesday the 26th instant, was rendered memorable in the annals of Shanghae, by the most brilliant assembly hitherto congregated together in this important and rapidly increasing settlement.

The Bachelors of Shanghae on occasion of the autumn meeting of the local races, came forward in a manner spirited to a degree and wound up the day's festivities with a Ball of unusual brilliancy. It is almost unnecessary to say that the rooms were graced by the presence of all the rank, beauty, wealth and fashion of the community. The music was excellent, slightly inferior only to that which many present must have enjoyed so frequently in the recherché assemblies of our much loved metropolis. The dancing was continued without intermission till about 12 o'clock when a supper of a very elegant description was served by Mr. Edward Hall assisted by Mr. Donaldson of the British Hotel, wherein was displayed great taste and a profusion of the luxuries of our eastern and western homes. The Ladies having slightly partaken of the excellent repast returned to the Ball room, when the dancing was again commenced with increased spirit.

We have only to add that the meeting broke up at a late, or rather we should say an early hour, and are glad to find on enquiry that none of our fair and amiable residents experienced either cold or inconvenience from the very severe and inclement night, we sincerely trust that the late Ball will be a prelude to many such gay proceedings, and we cannot do better than wish all future dances equal success with this our first Bachelors' Ball.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 104, Sept. 24th and 25th, 1850.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

OF the first four Decrees, contained in this number, three command the punishment of officers at the Capital, but for what offences it does not appear, and one is a rescript to some memorial directing the payment, towards the *Yuenming* Gardens, of 33,389 taels, which it would seem that the memorialist had proposed to apply to some other purpose.

The fifth, confirms the judgment of the Board of Punishments upon a condemned felon who had been recaptured after having escaped from his escort while on his way to the place of banishment, *Ele*; His Majesty says, "Taking into consideration the extreme disregard for the laws, "the prisoner showed in thus making his escape, "let him be condemned to the most rigorous banishment in the western frontier; when arrived "there, let him wear the cangue for three months, "on the expiry of which time, let him be publicly "whipped, and then handed over to the troops as "a slave. And let the Governors-General and "Governors of all the Provinces through which "he passes on his way into banishment, command "the local officers into whose hands he may come "en route, to manacle and otherwise secure him "most carefully, and see to it that he does not "escape justice a second time."

The last Rescript is in reply to the Board of Punishments, regarding a report made by them, upon the memorials of three high officers in the West, *Sayingah*, *Yihshan*, and *Muhtihpoo*, (given in the last number of the Reporter), refuting the charges of the Impostor *See Chihchung*. The Emperor remarks, "*Sayingah* and his colleagues "erred exceedingly in employing the impostor to "prescribe for them medically, and conversing "with him upon his favorite theory of preserving "health by friction of the skin, notwithstanding "they did so before he had shown his real character by using an alias, and wearing a disguise. "Let them therefore be handed over to the Board "of War for trial."

MEMORIALS.

The first is a long Memorial from the Board of Civil Office, explaining the provisions of the Statute with reference to the mode of appointment to office of the graduates called the *Pa-kungsang*, a class of those who attend the examinations for the *Keujin* degree.

In the next memorial, *Saeshangah*, Commander-in-chief of the Metropolitan Garrison, reports the capture of seventeen of the "local sharpers" whose apprehension had been lately decreed by His Majesty, and begs permission to hand them over to the Board of Punishments for trial. All these individuals, he states, possess aliases, and usually go under adopted names and titles of heroes of olden times.

The last is a memorial from *Sayingah*, (replied to in the Decree above noticed) reporting all the communication he had ever held with the impostor. *See Chihchung*, in which he confesses to having employed the man to prescribe for his wife and paid him a fee of 20 taels.

No. 105, Sept. 26th and 27th, 1850.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

THE first restores to office two magistrates in *Yunnan*, formerly degraded on account of some local matter.

The next Decree commands the Board of Civil Office to introduce to audience certain officers dismissed as useless, whose names have been marked by the Emperor as fit for further service.

In the third, His Majesty grants sick leave to the Treasurer of *Kwangsi*; and in the fourth, permits a high officer to claim the Province in which he was born as his native province, instead of the one in which he has become naturalised.

The fifth Decree, directs the Board of Punishments to consider and report upon the proposal of a Censor to improve the detective system of the Empire, and adapt it to the requirement of the times.

The next two Decrees concern minor official changes, and the last calls for a report upon a case of appeal.

MEMORIALS.

Keshen, Governor-General of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, reports the loss of a number of despatches from the Capital, while passing through his jurisdiction en route to *Ele*. The bearer was on horseback, and was found lying dead in a desolate place between two of the post stages, robbed of every thing but his clothes.

The next memorial expresses the feryent gratitude of *Le Singyuen*, Ex-Viceroy of *Keangnan* and *Keangsi*, for the Imperial Favor bestowed upon him while on a visit to the Capital after leaving the seat of his Government, in admitting him to two separate interviews with His Majesty. He also reports his arrival at his native place.

In the third memorial *Ying Tenpang*, Governor of the Grain Transport, in obedience to His Majesty's direction to recommend all valuable officers under his jurisdiction and denounce the unworthy individuals, reports that he has only one Captain incapacitated by age for further service, whom he wishes to dismiss.

The last memorial is from a Censor, *Fuhchang*, proposing several means whereby vagabonds from other quarters may be prevented from entering the Metropolis, and those sharpers who teem in its streets and lanes may be easily exterminated, to the lasting peace of the Imperial city. He suggests the repair of all barrier-gates and guard-houses, the making it obligatory upon soldiers placed upon guard to be actually present at their post, the choice of faithful guards, the numbering of the inhabitants and obliging all householders to place correct returns of their inmates on their street doors.

No. 106, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1850.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS.

THE first, decrees the repair of all the roads and bridges over which the funeral procession of the late Emperor will have to travel in the ninth month on its way to the Imperial tombs, and commands that the whole of those districts through which the cavalcade will have to pass, shall be exempted by an act of grace, from payment of this year's taxes.

The second and fourth, confirm appointments of Mohamedan officers in the West.

In the third, the Boards concerned are directed to consider and report upon a memorial from the Treasurer of *Hoonan*, suggesting certain measures having reference to the management of the revenue, and the improvement of the military and of the detective system.

The last two are on judicial matters of minor importance.

MEMORIALS.

The first representation, addressed by the Board of Punishments, reports upon the memorials of the Generalissimo, the Resident Commissioner, and the General of *Ele*, in refutation of the charges of *See Chihchung* the Impostor. This memorial is the one responded to by His Majesty in the last Rescript of No. 104.

In the next memorial the Censorate represents to His Majesty certain grievances which have been brought to its notice by the masters of 15 fleets of the *Keangsoo* and *Ganhuey* Grain-junks. They complain that of late years the officers in charge of the military stations along the transport route have dropped the practice, always obligatory upon them by law, of mustering the crews of the junks on arrival, so that the sailors have lost all respect for or dread of the authorities: that in consequence the crews last year laded the returning junks with smuggled salt, which they purchased at *Tientsin* and other places with money extorted from the masters of the junks at the rate of 6,400 cash each master; that at the close of last year and in the first month of this, the crews extorted as much as 30,000 cash from each junk-master, on the plea that they were in possession of money, received from the Government as an act of grace on the death of the late Emperor; that they paid this demand for very fear; that besides these sums they were in the habit of extorting various other fees variously named, such as, "Guard against the cold," "Turn the corner," "Thrashing the Ghosts," "Dreaming," and such like; that the military escorts had no power to keep the crews under subjection; that they were in the habit of forming themselves into clubs and associations under various names; that the authorities along the route generally winked at these extravagancies until the fleets had passed out of jurisdiction; and that they had been driven by real distress to come forward and expose these abuses, although the great proportion of masters feared the vengeance of the crews too much to join them in the appeal. The Censorate therefore entreats His Majesty to direct the adoption of some energetic measures towards the restoration of order in the whole transport system.

The next is a memorial supplementary to the last recommending the entreaty of the appellants to be permitted to return in charge of their junks instead of being detained by the proceedings necessary to be taken in consequence of their appeal.

The last memorial is from a Censor, who entreats the Emperor to increase the severity of the penalties attaching to robbery in all its grades, and to diminish the broad distinction provided for in law between principal and accessory; as also those which attach to the mixing of water with the grain to increase its weight, a practice common in the grain-junks; and to punish with the utmost rigour possible the vagabonds lately seized in the Capital in order to deter others for the future from disturbing the peace of His Majesty's domain.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

MY DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith a translation of a document prepared for imperial edification, which you may perhaps think worthy of a corner in your journal.

It is extracted from the *Hae Kwo Too Che*, a popular work lately published, treating of foreign affairs, the principal author being a far famed statesman standing high in the Councils of His Sovereign.

The work I believe has had an extensive circulation among the members of the Imperial Government.

I am not aware that the portion I send you has been translated before, and having met with it in the course of my reading, I thought it might possibly interest some of your readers to take a peep at the crude ideas entertained, even by men of education among the Chinese, with respect to the business here treated of.—Believe me yours very truly,

W.

Shanghae, November 28th, 1850.

STATEMENT

WITH REGARD TO THE BUILDING OF WAR VESSELS;

BY

Fang Heung-fei, Keen-sang of Gan-king Foo.

THE English by their insubordination, having embittered the condition of our people, their audacity is daily increasing, seeing that our military are all employed in defence of the coast, while we have no vessels fit to encounter them on the waters. At the sea ports and, trading-cities, the inhabitants being for several *le* closely crowded together, and the military collected in a body on shore, when the foreigners open the thundering fire of their guns, they cannot fail of their mark at each discharge, so that it is unnecessary to calculate their aim: thus houses are thrown down, and soldiers and people killed and wounded; the cowardly are forthwith put to flight, while to the more courageous it is certain death.

Consequently some argue thus:—the ships of the refractory foreigners are stronger, and their guns more effective than ours; their weapons cannot be withstood. Yet we are not sure that the guns of these foreigners are really more effective: wherein are our guns less effective than theirs? But the foreigners' ships being on the waters, they can advance or recede, turn to the right or left and are at liberty to follow their inclination in directing their course; while our troops are shut up to the single resource of receding; by any other course they are exposed to the attack of the enemy; because those who are on shore, have their strength collected together and so become an easy mark, while those on the water have their strength scattered, and so are difficult to be attacked with advantage: this is the secret of victory and defeat.

When there are disturbances on the frontier, then the land is the scene of action; but when there is cause for alarm on the Sea Coast, the water is the arena for contest. Were our armament provided with ships-of-war, distributed on the surface of waters, the foreign vessels not exceeding thirty or forty, and depending on the wind and tide, could not all arrive at the same time; then before the great majority had come up, we might avail ourselves of the advantage, by pouring down a thundering fire on those that had arrived; and by cutting them off as they came up, thus save our strength; but should the whole number arrive, and our force could only by sailing to windward, bear down and attack them in the rear, then the wind would enable us to employ our fire-balls, fire-arrows, and rockets; should the wind turn against us

and not prove favourable for an attack, then our vessels might successively retire to a place of safety; there being inland streams, all along the Coast, where a secure anchorage could be obtained without fear of the foreigners. Our men-of-war must always have a wooden framing two stages in height on both sides of the vessel so that when they encounter the robbers, they may suspend fishing nets filled with cotton wadding, these having been first steeped in salt water; then although the guns of the robbers may be fierce, our seamen can thus by employing a soft material repel their hard missiles; and use water to overcome fire; thus warding off all injury.

The foreign ships are tall and great as the hills, their figures are clumsy and heavy, and without the wind they cannot advance. Now while on the ocean, they are at times without wind for days together, when we might employ a number of expert divers, who, taking advantage of the calm, could crouch in behind the rudders and with axes and saws cut the rudder bands; the rudders must then rise and become ineffective, and when the wind gets up, the ships will of themselves capsize: or should they not capsize they will not be able to move: under those circumstances our people should surround them with a line of fishing boats having fire-wood, oil, and saltpetre on board, and at night let these be set fire to: the fishing boats, being low and small, the foreigners guns will not be able to reach down to them, and although the bottoms of the foreign vessels are cased with copper-plates, yet the sails' ropes and lines may be burnt, and the ships will then remain in the pitiable condition, when they may be closely pressed upon by our men-of-war, until like fish in a caldron, they will only think of how they can make their escape.

Further, our officers and men being on board ship, and surrounded on all sides by water, it is not as on shore, where when one takes to flight, the rest invariably follow; thus all thought of saving themselves by flight being cut off, those who are naturally fearless of death, at this time have their courage increased a hundred fold: why should we fear that they would want energy for the attack, or that the result would not add to our glory.

(To be continued.)

History of the Conquest of China by the Manchu Tartars, by M. Vojeu de Binnem, *Lyons*, 1754.

(Continued from No. 17.)

However, the new Viceroy Hyontinpié had arrived in his province. In order to show that he was worthy of his post, he quickly formed a large army which he conducted in person, and entered with it easily into Tartary where it received a reinforcement of ten thousand Coreans.* The Manchus having been informed of this diversion of the Chinese, immediately abandoned Leaotong to rush to the defence of their country; but as they re-entered on the one side the Chinese went out on the other. This great Mandarin distrusted his new levies too much, to dare to await with them and make a firm stand against an enemy accustomed to victory, and who fought for liberty. This expedition then dwindled into some onslaughts, and the punishment of two deserters whom they discovered amongst the Tartars. Hyontinpié undoubtedly wished likewise to reserve his troops until the following year, during which he designed to make the greatest efforts against the Manchus, and to take his measures so well, that their ruin should be inevitable.

The army which he set on foot in the beginning of 1619, amounted to above a hundred thousand men. He divided them nearly equally into four bodies, which by as many routes were to enter Tartary at the same time, and reunite themselves at Eultaokoan, which was the general rendezvous. The object of the Viceroy was to steal a march on the Tartars by going to attack them in their own country, before they had completed the formation of their army.

It would appear that if these dispositions of Hyontinpié had been rigidly followed, the Manchus would have incurred great danger this year: but the vanity of one man rendered all the projects of the Viceroy abortive. One of his four lieutenants-general, called Tousong, puffed up by the renown he should acquire were he the first Chinese who had beaten the Tartars in this war, believed that he had found an opportunity, and he seized it. As he advanced towards Eultaokoan, they came and told him that the Manchus had formed themselves beyond on the other side of the Yunho, and that they had only about 12 to 15,000 men. He immediately diverged from his route, drew nigh the river, and had no fear of passing it in the face of the enemy. These attempts are, as is well known, very difficult, and require very great precaution. Tousong took very little; therefore he was beaten as he deserved.

The King of the Manchus early warned of the approach of the Chinese, easily conceived their design, and took his part on the instant. After having put half his forces in ambush, he kept himself with the remainder at some distance from the river, ready to withdraw, or flee with haste as soon as the Chinese were out of the water. Hardly had they appeared, when the Tartars assuming the appearance of being much frightened, withdrew at once and took to flight.

Tousong full of joy and exultation, caused the troops which had first reached the shore to advance, ordered the others to follow them, and believed he had already got the victory into his own hands. However, the fugitives stopped, faced about, and marched boldly against the enemy. At the same time, those who were in ambush fell upon the rear of the Chinese: everywhere they were put to the rout, which was quickly converted into a horrible slaughter. The rash General was one of the first who perished in this action.

Malin who conducted another division of the Chinese army, heard of the defeat of Tousong, before he had reached Eultaokoan. He immediately set about putting himself on guard and intrenching himself in the best way he could; but the quickness of the Manchus rendered his precautions useless; he had them upon him, when he believed them afar off. His troops already dejected by the news of the fatal battle of the Yunho, which could not be concealed from them, defended themselves very feebly, and all the efforts of the General could not hinder their defeat. They were pursued so hotly in their flight, that very few escaped the sword of the Manchus.

These two victories, gained one immediately after the other, enabled the Tartars to obtain a third as complete and glorious as the others. Lyeouyen, one of the Lieutenants-General who ought to have joined the three others at Eultaokoan, after entering Tartary, saw himself compelled to reduce some posts which would have interfered with the free passage of his rear. These little affrays had greatly hindered his march, and he had not arrived within earshot of the disasters of his colleagues. The Manchus deemed that he must be ignorant of their defeats, and this suspicion which was correct, suggested to them the design of surprising him.

As they had obtained a large quantity of arms and ensigns on their two former battles, they thought of exchanging their standards for those of the Chinese, to invest themselves with their cuirasses, and take rapid strides to encounter Lyeouyen. The perfect knowledge they possessed of the country, enabled them to shorten the way; and their disguise allowed them to approach without difficulty; the Chinese not doubting that this body of troops was one of their own divisions. On the other side the Tartars perceiving no uncommon movement in the hostile camp, were confirmed in the belief that their strategem had succeeded they halted as near as possible, as much to refresh themselves, as to observe the ground more perfectly. Having thoroughly convinced themselves that the Chinese troops expected no attack, they rushed upon them a little before sunset, and either cut them in pieces or put them to flight.

Thus of the four Lieutenants-General, to whom the Viceroy had distributed his large army, the only one was Lyjupé who had the good fortune not to be beaten. The disaster of the three others caused him to decide on withdrawing quickly, and he returned to Leaotong, without having met with any check. They were well pleased with him at the Court of Peking, where his protectors highly extolled the merit of his retreat. A poor consolation however amidst such heavy losses, immediately followed up by the most violent inroads, that the Manchus made without cessation upon this frontier the remainder of the year.

In order to put an end to these ravages, the Council of the Emperor according to custom, recalled the Viceroy of Leatong, and nominated as his successor another great Mandarin, in whom they greatly confided. This man, nevertheless, with the best intentions in the world, and backed by a large army which he took with him, or which he partially levied in his own province, did little or nothing that the Court expected from him. In fact he fortified several places, and formed various lines of troops on the confines of Tartary: but these obstacles could not stop the Manchus; they easily avoided the one and broke through the others with impunity. The Garrisons had express orders not to go outside their ramparts, the Chinese commanders being able to hinder it. As for those who preserved the lines, their custom was to leave them unoccupied, and to run away, as soon as the enemy drew nigh.

This disorder went so far, that Leaoyang, the Capital of Leaotong was near falling into the hands of the Manchus. The powder caught fire, blew up the arsenal and a large part of the adjoining walls, at the very time that a band of Tartars roamed round about the city. It might have entered without any difficulty and have seized upon it, sure as it was to be supported soon by some of the other detachments which overran the province: but these Manchus, less greedy of fame than of booty, preferred to keep on their course. It was then more than ever the prevailing custom of the nation. The prospect of imminent danger had obliged it to unite its forces; the danger over, the union of the different tribes became less necessary, and therefore less strict.

Besides to form any grand project, it was necessary that the authority of the Chief should have been more ancient, and better fixed in his family; or otherwise that it should have had the opportunity to develop itself, and to increase under favor of certain fortunate events, which time alone could bring about. The demise of the Emperor Chintsong, which occurred in 1620; that of his successor Kouantsong, which followed a month afterwards, and the extreme youth of Prince Hitsong, eldest son of the latter, and his immediate successor, may be looked upon, as so many preliminary preparations for the great revolution which was at hand. They at least offered a very flattering point of view for the ambition of the King of the Manchus; whether he proposed to himself to conquer China, which is not impossible; or, which is more probable, he would only dismember it in the North. One obstacle however, would seem insuperable on the part of his subjects. Enriched by the booty which they had already taken from the Chinese, and persuaded that their old persecutors would at length leave them in peace, these Tartars sighed for repose. Perchance they really required it, in order to afford time to their youth to train themselves to the profession of arms, and to replace many warriors, which so many battles joined to the fatigues of war had not failed to destroy.

But the ill directed zeal of a new Viceroy, named Yuenyntay, began from the very commencement of the following year to relieve Prince Taytsou from this dilemma, and awoke the slumbering ardour of his Tartars. Yuenyntay, a closet man, without any experience in war, was no sooner arrived in his province, than he was desirous to become distinguished by some brilliant action. His plan was not to make an irruption upon the Manchus in their mountains, to penetrate into their defiles, and to make open war upon them, such undertakings were by no means to his taste, and his instructions positively forbade them. On the other side, his disposition could not confine him to render justice to the people, or to fulfil the ordinary functions of a Viceroy. The part he took was to oppose strong barriers to the frequent inroads of the enemy and to restrain him there within his ancient dominions. Had he delayed this remarkable stroke of policy for a given time, in order to allow the Manchus sufficient leisure to enjoy the sweets of repose, and to soften down amidst security and plenty; whilst he had skilfully sought the fitting moment to divide one party against another, or to lull them at least by some suitable proposals, Yuenyntay had undoubtedly succeeded in his design. It would seem that it was under this feeling that he had obtained leave from the court regarding the labours he meditated. But to go briskly against the frontier, exhibit to the enemy, still in arms the curb that he wished to put upon them, without being in a position to make them submit to it, was a most flagrant imprudence, the consequences of which must prove lamentable.

The Viceroy delayed not to reveal to them these fatal results, but there was no longer an opportunity to guard against them. At sight of the numerous forts raised all around their country, the Manchus sprung to their saddles; they again assembled from all quarters, entered into Leaotong, attacked Faniang, an excellent post, the acquisition of which was essential to the progress of their arms, for a reason we shall presently explain.

The Mandarin who commanded there, was a brave officer, and he commanded a fine body of troops. Perceiving the approach of the Tartars, he was desirous to quit his fort to attack them, as soon as they arrived, and without affording them time to form. But among his people, he unfortunately had many traitors, who kept up an understanding with the enemy.

From the beginning of the action, these faithless Chinese turned their arms against the Governor; he was beaten and so closely pursued, that the conquerors entered into the town promiscuously with the fugitives. Here the battle raged with increased fury; amongst others three officers who had kept within the citadel, having headed a portion of the towns-people, sustained for some the attack of the Manchus. At length they were compelled to yield; and after the massacre of its defender, Faniang fell into the hands of the Tartars. The capture of this city, as they had foreseen, gave them free entry into the interior of the province: they at once profited by this advantage, and took the road to the capital.

The Viceroy was there in person, and he resolved to defend himself stoutly. As soon as he was informed that Faniang had been taken, he employed all his people to repair the walls, to clean out the fosses, in a word to do all both within and without the place that his books could teach him of useful fortification in similar cases. Not content with these preparations, he sent out a large detachment to observe the enemy, and to engage it, if a fitting occasion should present itself.

They encountered within half a league of the city, and they fought with equal ardour on both sides. However the advantage was soon decided in favor of the Manchus; they put the Chinese detachment to flight; and advancing to the very gates of the city, they hastened to invest it. Several reinforcements of Mongols which they received at this critical time enabled them to effect it. Thus by a most singular vicissitude, the very Tartars, whom the Viceroy Yuenyntay had desired to imprison some months previously in their own country, shut him up so closely in the Capital of his own Province, that he was unable to get out, and there he died.

The fosses of the place being full of water, Taytsou perceived that the siege could not succeed, unless a large drain were made, to procure a free passage for the troops. This therefore was the first object of his care. The half of his army were ordered to dig several canals, whilst the other half kept a look out and guard against sallies from the City.

The Viceroy made several sorties, which proved always unsuccessful; whereas the labours of the besiegers went on so favourably from the first day of the siege, that on the fourth day they could pass through a dry fosse and attack the citadel in the trenches.†

(To be continued.)

* Corea, a great peninsula of the Eastern Ocean, is a Kingdom tributary to China, separated from Leaotong by a long line of palisades called Muh-tau-ching, that is to say, wall of wood. Stretch out your hand toward the South, and open the thumb a little turned towards the East, your thumb will then represent Corea, the [illegible] of the fingers and the palm of the hand will represent the fifteen provinces of China (casting then from the foot of the thumb over to the little finger you have Man-

† The reader is requested to observe two things here: firstly the fortifications of the Chinese and Tartars, their mode of attacking fortified places, and the military art of these two nations differ very much from the practice that is followed in Europe.

Secondly, that not wishing to add any thing to the author of the great history of China, the writer has contented himself by narrating the sieges and battles nearly in the manner as related by him in the most authentic memoirs.

(From the Gardener's Chronicle, April 6.)

Notes of a Traveller.—No. XI.—An account of the Discovery and Introduction of the new Funeral Cypress.—Permit me to give you an account of the discovery of the new Cypress sent home last year, and which you have described in a leading article, p. 243, 1849, and named C. funebris. If you will look at the map of the eastern coast of China you will observe the tract of a large river which falls in the Bay of Hangchow between the 30th and 31st degrees of north latitude. About 150 miles up this river, and near to the far-famed green-tea country of W[illegible]chow (Hwuychow,) the following notes were entered in my journal.

"But the most beautiful tree found in this district is a species of weeping Cypress, which I had never met with in any other part of China, and which is doubtless quite new. It was during one of my daily rambles that the first specimen presented itself to my eye. About half a mile distant from where I was, I observed a noble looking Fir tree, about 60 feet in height, having a stem as straight as the Norfolk Island Pine, and pendulous branches like the Weeping Willow. The branches grew at first horizontally with the main stem, then described a graceful curve upwards, and drooped again at the points. From these main branches, others, long and slender, hung down towards the ground, and gave the whole tree a weeping and graceful form. It was also very symmetrical, and reminded me of some of those large and gorgeous chandeliers which one sees in large theatres and public halls in Europe."

What could it be? It evidently belonged to the Pine tribe, and was more handsome and ornamental than them all. I walked—to tell the truth I ran—up to the place where it grew, much to the surprise of my attendants, who evidently thought I had gone out of my senses. When I reached the spot where it stood, it appeared even more beautiful than it had done at a distance. Its stem was perfectly straight, like the well-known Cryptomeria, and its branches were formed like those of the Arbor-vitæ, but much more slender and graceful.

The tree was growing in an inclosure belonging to a country inn, and was the property of the innkeeper. It was covered with a quantity of ripe seeds, a portion of which I was most anxious to secure. A wall, however, intervened between us and it. I confess I felt very much inclined to climb over it, but remembering that I was acting a Chinaman, and that such a proceeding would have been very indecorous, to say the least of it, this idea was immediately given up. Another scheme was adopted with the most complete success. We walked into the inn, and seating ourselves down quietly at one of the tables, ordered dinner. When we had dined, we lighted our Chinese pipes and sauntered out into the garden, where the attraction lay, accompanied by our polite host. We led the way towards the tree, and drew his attention to it. "What a fine tree you have here; we have never seen it in the countries near the sea where we come from; pray give us some of its seeds." "It is a fine tree," said the man, who was evidently much pleased with our admiration of it, and readily complied with our request. These seeds were carefully treasured up and sent home to England, where, I am glad to hear, they are now growing most luxuriantly.

Afterwards as we journeyed westward the Cypress became more common, and was frequently seen in clumps on the sides of the hills. It had a most striking and beautiful effect upon the Chinese landscape, and I have no doubt in a few years to see the same effect produced by it upon our own. It will be particularly valuable for park scenery, for lawns, for the entrance to suburban residences, and as an ornament for our cemeteries. I have no doubt that it is quite as hardy as the Cryptomeria japonica and the Indian Deodar, and will be a fit companion for both in our parks and pleasure-grounds. —*R.F.*

The last visit of Mr. Fortune to the port of Shanghae seems likely to be productive of no small benefit to gardens. We have already noticed the importance of the *Funereal Cypress*, there obtained by him, the perfect hardiness of which has now been conclusively proved by the late winter; and in another column will be found his own account of the *Japan Berberry*, one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, a figure of one of whose leaves has been given in "Paxton's Flower Garden." We can now announce the arrival of other plants scarcely inferior in interest, figures and descriptions of which will appear in the same work. Among those already living in Messrs. Standish's Nursery may be more especially noticed some new *evergreen Oaks*, a fine arborescent *Juniper*, several *Hollies* perfectly new in gardens, the true *yellow Camellia*, and the marvellously beautiful *Rhodoleia*, just figured by Sir W. Hooker in the "Botanical Magazine." Of this last plant it is enough to say that, if drawings can be trusted, it is a rival to the finest of our Camellias and Roses. A more particular account of it will be given in "Paxton's Flower Garden."

☞ A description of Berberis Japonica in our next.

The following account of Bali, which we commence to-day, will be valued by our commercial readers; we shall continue it from time to time, as we have space to spare for extracts:—

Bali, an island 200 miles in circumference, immediately adjacent to the east end of Java, from which it is separated by a deep but narrow strait. The form of the island is triangular, the base lying to the north. This northern part consists in a mass of mountainous land, about 70 miles in extent east and west, having the famous volcanic Peak of Bali, 11,000 feet high, near its western end, and several fresh water lakes in different parts of the range, which last contribute greatly to the high fertility of the island by the advantages they afford for irrigation. To the south of the range the island gradually decreases in width, until it terminates at Tanjong Bukit or South Point, in Lat. 8°. 54'. S. and about 40 miles distant from the centre of the range. This southern portion of the island is uniformly low, except the mass of calcareous table land which forms the southern extremity, and is the most productive, the soil being much enriched by the alluvial deposits from the mountains. The island is divided into several small kingdoms. Of these B'liling occupies nearly the entire north coast as far inland as the centre of the mountain range; Karang Assam includes the eastern end of the range and a portion of the plain to the south; Jembrana lies to the west, immediately opposite to Java; Tabanan, Mengui, Gianjar and Klongkong occupy portions of the plain to the south of the mountains; and Badong, the most important in a commercial point of view, although one of the smallest in extent, occupies the south extreme of the island. Badong or Bali Badong is the trading port of this state, Gianjar, and Mengui;—Kidong of Tabanan;—Kasumba of Klongkong;—Padang Cove, Oudjong, and Labuan Amok, of Karang Assam;—and B'liling, Sangsit, and Tibonko, of the state of B'liling.—*Journal of the Indian Archipelago.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Novber. 17	Mary Adams	A. barque	371	Lucas	Hongkong	Oct. 29	Ballast	Wetmore & Co.
„ 18	Alligator	B. brign.	197	Dunn	Hongkong	Oct. 27	Sundries	Dirom, Gray & Co.
„ 18	Elizabeth	B. ship	711	Rees	Singapore		Timber	Thos. Ripley & Co.
„ 24	Lady Mary Wood	B. Str.	296	Tronson	Hongkong	Nov. 16	Opium	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Novber. 20	Leibnitz	Brem. sh.	800	Welting	Manila & Singapore	Sundries	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
„ 20	Clara Anna Maria	Dut. bq.	205	Bakeman	Batavia	Sundries	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
„ 20	Howqua	A. ship	582	McKenzie	New York	Tea &c.	Russell & Co.
„ 21	Schah Jehan	B. ship	786	Johns	London	Tea &c.	Russell & Co.
„ 21	Brahmin	B. ship	616	McEachern	London	Tea &c.	Lindsay & Co.
„ 23	James Turcan	B. barque	332	Turcan	Liverpool	Tea &c.	Lindsay & Co.
„ 23	Oneida	A. ship	410	Cressy	New York	Tea &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	Nov.18	B. brign.	197	Dunn	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Ann Lockerby	Aug.12	B. ship	465	Beverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Duke of Portland	Nov. 9	B. ship	533	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	1st December
Elizabeth	Nov.18	B. ship	711	Rees	Thos. Ripley & Co.		
Gallego	Oct. 31	A. barque	385	Johnson	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	Oct. 26	A. barque	542	Cooeksey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Iris	Nov.10	B. barque	230	Dobson	James Macdonald.	London	Early
Lady Mary Wood	Nov.24	B. Str.	296	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.	Hongkong	7th December
Lord Ashley	Nov. 7	B. ship	474	Butler	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Mary Adams	Nov.17	A. barque	371	Lucas	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early
Mercurius	Sept.29	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Manila	Early
Statesman	Nov.10	B. barque	345	Hawkes	Dent, Beale & Co.	Sydney	Next week
Union	Aug.15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Whampoa	Nov. 6	Dut. bq.	447	Kelnph	Dent, Beale & Co.	Amsterdam	Early
Woden	Nov.10	Dan. ship	268	Bendixen	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early
Ylocano	Aug.12	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.	Manila	30th inst.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	„	B. bark	238	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States		35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

Export of Silk Piece Goods from Shanghae to United States, for the Year ending 30th June, 1850.

Pongees, ... 35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs, .. 8,612 „
Crapes, ... 695 „
Sarsnets, ... 3,534 „
Fancy Silks and Satins, .. 2,309 „
Raw Silk, ... 415 bales=332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Alligator*, from Hongkong:—

Woollens, ... 9 trusses, =changs 243
Sandalwood, ...556 bdles. =piculs 445.20
Gunda's Horns, ... 5 „ = „ 8.40
Canton Mattings, ..105 „
Glass, ... 51 boxes,
China Root, ... 2 „
Soft Sugar, ...412 bags, =piculs 412
Nutmeg, ... 6 „ = „ 5.88
Mace, ... 33 „ = „ 44.22
Shrimps, ... 72 „ = „ 81.84
Fish's Skin, ... 31 „ = „ 36.58
Elephant's do., ... 10 „ = „ 14.60
Oranges, ... 2 „ = „ 3.02
Sealing Wax, ...111 „ = „ 135.98
Gum Olibum, ... 10 „ = „ 17.10
Beer, ... 24 casks.

Per *Elizabeth*, from Singapore:—

Prints, ...pieces 350
Spars, ... „ 122
Kiranga Wood, ... „ 175
Ebony, ...piculs 100
Rattans, ... „ 500
Lacka Wood, ... „ 100
Tinder, ... „ 10
Sea Weed, ... „ 3
Beche de Mer, ... „ 103.50
Bird's Nests, ... „ 3.12
Tortoise Shell, ... „ .55
Sewing Thread, ...cases 3
Java Mats, ... 300

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Lively,	London		May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	21
Viscount Sandon,	London	614	May 21	1,882,430	..	15,500	698	1,840	460	..	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	540	June 14	1,710,661	83,140	22,746	2,284	..	..	118	60
Confucius,	Liverpool	496	July 11	960,750	81,690	81,300	2,168	1,000	84	364	..
Chatham,	Liverpool	354	July 22	622,680	..	67,200	1,233	500	..	306	..
Old England,	Liverpool	502	August 1	..	..	6,600	870	..	..	482	..
John Dugdale,	Liverpool	407	August 6	1,494,360	..	50,000	2,000	480	..	30	..
Alverton,	London	409	August 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,073	2,986,330
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,581,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
1 Vessel			*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..	..
3 „			*Aug.* „	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	63	481	..	..
4 „			*Sep.* „	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 „			*Oct.* „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	914	115	716	..	19
Antelope,	163	Nov. 2	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	3,700	20,300	155,900	155,900	..	..	..	..	..
Mazeppa,	377	„ 5	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	296	„ 6	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	6,000	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				515,360	13,310	...	528,670	..	94,810	20,700	119,630	19,000	25,470	279,610	808,280	1,285	115	716	6,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			*July Total*	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 „			*Aug.* „	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	10,000	8	944
3 „			*Sep.* „	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 „			*Oct.* „	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	8,000	26	..
				7,007,345	204,928	126,280	4,400	7,342,953	11,000	889	44,200	187,038	234,322	47,854	525,303	7,868,256	7,434	18,000	34	944
Harriet Humble,	485	Nov. 2	London	269,097	..	4,187	..	273,284	..	..	4,783	132,102	18,029	4,932	159,846	433,130	688	..	81	..
Favorite,	232	„ 7	London	241,000	20,000	10,000	..	271,000	..	..	6,800	15,500	7,500	..	29,800	300,800	304	..	..	..
Sir John Beresford,	292	„ 14	London	155,418	16,666	..	..	172,084	3,500	..	7,459	17,584	33,736	4,642	66,921	239,005	..	..	..	..
Brahmin,	616	„ 23	London	595,000	..	25,646	..	620,646	3,450	..	9,800	20,866	8,270	15,856	58,242	678,888	542	..	..	..
James Turcan,	332	„ 23	Liverpool	300,368	9,450	..	..	309,818	42,690	609	..	42,000	31,226	1,330	117,855	427,673	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				8,568,228	251,044	166,113	4,400	8,989,785	60,640	1,498	73,042	415,090	333,083	74,624	957,967	9,947,952	8,968	18,000	115	944

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	38,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	643
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	39
Tartar,	573	„ 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,055	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,652	..	..	..	..
Nestorian,	695	„ 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	96,747	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	131

Cargoes per *Reliance*, *Panama*, *Candace*, *Natchez*, *Zone*, *Vancouver*, *Horsburgh*, *Howqua* and *Oneida* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,694	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,120	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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